

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

of the

NORTHWEST TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR,

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

File Report Number 12

Prepared by

Wayne L. Clark

September 1973

For

Division of Archeology, Maryland Geological Survey  
State of Maryland Department of Natural Resources

and

Bureau of Special Services, State Highway Administration  
State of Maryland Department of Transportation

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## Abstract

An archeological reconnaissance of three alternative routes for the proposed Northwest Transportation Corridor in Baltimore County revealed seven prehistoric and six historic archeological sites. The most significant prehistoric sites occur in a cluster along Gwynns Falls at the proposed interchange on Painters Mill Road. They are the only prehistoric sites recommended for further study. Significant historic archeological sites will be directly affected if Alternate 3 (Reisterstown Road) is used, in which case intensive historical and architectural study will be necessary. One historic site, 18BA102, may be affected by Alternate 1; its historical significance should be further examined. Additional excavations and surface survey of the prehistoric sites near Painters Mill Road require about three weeks of field work.

## Preface and Acknowledgments

The writer, under contract to the Division of Archeology of the Maryland Geological Survey, conducted an archeological reconnaissance of the proposed Northwest Transportation Corridor in Baltimore County during July, 1973. The proposed highway and rapid transit system would begin at Nabash Avenue in Baltimore City and continue to Maryland Route 30 in Reisterstown.

Based on the accelerated construction program, it is anticipated that relocated U.S. 140 (Northwest Expressway) from the Baltimore City Line to the Baltimore Beltway will be available to motorists during 1976. The Northwest Expressway from the Baltimore Beltway to Painters Mill Road ... to the Westminster Pike, ... would be constructed during the late 1970's with anticipated completion in 1980 (Department of Transportation, 1973, p. A8).

The purpose of the archeological survey was to locate, record, and evaluate all archeological remains located in the right-of-way of the proposed Northwest Transportation Corridor as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of

1969. The author is indebted to Tyler Eastian, the State Archeologist, for his cooperation in arranging the necessary details of the project. The author also expresses his sincere appreciation to the landowners for permission to survey and excavate on privately-owned land, especially to McDonogh School and the partners of the Cardin and Cardin Law Firm. Also to Reynolds Horpel, Miss Betty Pearre, Charles Hazard, and the many other informants who shared their knowledge and collections freely. Claire A. Richardson reviewed the final draft of this report and provided many helpful comments.

### Introduction

Prior to the 1973 fieldwork, archeological knowledge of the Gwynns Falls valley was limited to several excavations of historic sites and two surface collections of prehistoric materials. New information obtained from field investigation of sites, interviews, and historical research has clarified the early history of the affected area. This report elaborates upon the archeological resources which may be affected by the construction of the Northwest Transportation Corridor. Recommendations for future archeological work are presented. The final chapter summarizes the history of the area as reconstructed from the archeological and historical data.

### Topography

Ninety percent of the Northwest Transportation Corridor lies within the Gwynns Falls drainage basin; the remaining area drains into the Patapsco River. Beginning just southeast of Reisterstown, Gwynns Falls flows first through the flat bottom land north of Reisterstown Road. The Falls enter the transportation corridor at Owings Mills. Upon leaving the Gwynns Falls Valley at Owings Mills, the highway will emerge upon the relatively flat uplands which continue past the end of the project area (Maryland Geological Survey, 1929).

The entire transportation corridor lies within the Piedmont Plateau physiographic province.

From the Baltimore City line to Painters Mill Road, elevations range from 340 to 500 feet above sea level, and ground varies from nearly level to steeply sloping. Silty to clayey soils from 4 to 20 feet in depth overlie diabase, diorite, granite gneiss, granodiorite, and several types of schist ... From Painters Mill Road to U.S. 140, the surface elevations above sea level vary from approximately 460 to 730 feet. Soil textures are generally silty and range in depth from 4 to 20 feet to rock, which is granite gneiss or several types of schist (Department of Transportation, 1973, p. All).

The Piedmont province is covered mainly by residual soils formed in place through the disintegration and weathering of the underlying rocks.

Before the flood of 1868 and subsequent floods, the Gwynns Falls channel was of greater depth and of a rockier nature than it is today. The siltation from the floods combined with the stripping of the forest cover from the tablelands resulted in a radical decrease in the volume of water in Gwynns Falls as the channel silted and many of the smaller tributaries dried up due to a drop in the water table which may also be related to a raising of the land surface relative to the Bay. (Scharf, 1971, p. 16). The major tributaries of Gwynns Falls within the project area (Horsehead Creek and Red Run) enter the Falls through wide, swampy wetlands. Most of the valley adjacent to the Falls is presently in a swampy or marsh-like condition, making a survey of those areas impractical.

#### Climate and Ecology

Droughts and excessive rainfalls are rare and precipitation is well distributed throughout the year. The average annual amount of precipitation for the project area is 43.05 inches. The greatest period of precipitation is summer, with winter and autumn sharing the least amount. The average annual seasonal snowfall of 24 inches is distributed over a six-month period with February as the peak month. The lightest winds occur during the months with the greatest heat.

The forests of the county are almost entirely of hardwood type. In the stands of timber, the hardwood constitutes 96 percent, while the pine only 4 percent. Rolling hills with ridges, slopes, and valleys produce three forest types; notably the ridge type, consisting of chestnut oak and scarlet oak as the prevailing tree species; the slope type, in which scarlet oak, black oak, and white oak of the upper slopes give way to the red oak, tulip, and hickory on the lower slopes; and the bottom type along streams, or low flat lands, consisting principally of red maple, ash, elm, birch, and sycamore. Practically all the forests have been cut over one or more times. Since the more valuable species have been cut the heaviest, constant cutting has caused severe deterioration of the stands.

Chestnut, which was formerly the most prominent tree of the ridge type, has practically all been killed by the chestnut blight, and is now being replaced by a natural growth of oak, poplar, and hickory. Repeated forest fires have also greatly changed the character and composition of the forest, reducing greatly the proportion of the less fire-resistant species, such as tulip poplar, hickory, and red oak, and causing serious deterioration in the forest as a whole (Maryland Geological Survey, 1929, p. 395).

Located on the Potapscoc River eight miles south of the project area, Woodstock has a monthly mean temperature which varies from 33.3°F in January to 75.1°F in July (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1965). The highest temperature was recorded at 103°F in July while the lowest recording of -14°F occurred in February. At McDonogh School, the average date of the first killing frost is October 27. As the average date of the last killing frost is April 13, the average growing season is 197 days (Maryland Geological Survey, 1929).

Weasel, opossum, skunk, raccoon, muskrat, squirrel, and fox are still common on the grounds of McDonogh School for Boys. Rainbow trout were once found in the Gwynns Falls (Ramsey, 1972, p. 1). In addition to the above, black bear, bobcat, buffalo, wolf, elk, beaver, otter, turkey, rattlesnake, and several other species were native to the area until the 1700's. One hundred, twenty-seven species of birds were identified at McDonogh on one day of study (Ramsey, 1972, p. 4). Seventeen species of fish are found in Gwynns Falls (Department of Transportation, 1973, p. A14).

## Early History

### Indian Trails

Several Indian trails used for hunting, war, and trade crossed or paralleled the Gwynns Falls. After abandonment by the Indians, sections of these trails were apparently adopted by the settlers.

It seems difficult to avoid the conclusion that a highway of the Seneca Indians passed through the western part, at least, of what is now Baltimore City, and crossed Gwynns Falls near the mouth of that stream (Marye, 1920, p. 114).

The existence of a Susquehannock trail leading from the Susquehanna River to the Potomac River and crossing the Gunpowder and Western Run is mentioned in the early literature (Marye, 1920, p. 114, 117). The Old Court Road, which crosses the project area, extended from Elkridge Landing across the county to Joppa and is reported to be the Indian path from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, although Marye does not discuss such a connection (Davidson, 1967, p. 57). The same article reports that the trail came down through the Caves Valley, into Green Spring Valley, past Chattolane and Stevenson, and on down to the Bay. "Part of the trail is still to be seen" (Davidson, 1967, p. 60). Another trail is mentioned in the book, Baltimore County in the State and Nation (Huttonbauer, 1967, p. 57):

Down the trail that was to become part of the Reisterstown Road lumbered the big black bears. Their wallow spot was below the Hannah More Academy at the Bear Wallowing Pond Branch. The white man adopted the path of the bears and today the highway runs through the wallow spot.

As the Indians also used animal paths as trails, they may have used this trail.

Another early trail may be of Indian or settler origin:

... a road which diverged from Garrison Road somewhere south of Pikesville and ran Northwest to and across the lands which belonged to George Ogg in 1733, the present Cradock place, this last road was the predecessor of the Reisterstown Turnpike (Marye, 1927, p. 122).

With the establishment of Fort Garrison in 1695, an extensive network of trails was laid out between the Garrison and other outposts to the north, south, and west (Marye, 1927, p. 124).

#### Ethnographic Data

John Smith's early accounts of the Patapsco River and surrounding area describe a productive land [but lacking any indications of Indian occupation.] Smith reported an encounter with a hunting or war party of Iroquois which indicates the utilization of the Baltimore County area by northern tribes during the proto-historic period.

[Excavations at the Elkridge Site on the Patapsco River revealed the abandonment of that site by the southern Indians before the contact period (Clark, 1970).] Throughout the 17th century the Susquehannock Indians considered all the territory now comprising Baltimore, Harford, and Cecil Counties as their favorite hunting grounds (Scharf, 1971).

In addition to the fertile lowlands which surround the Gwynns Falls, a unique geological formation nearby, the "barrens," was a highly productive hunting area. Soldiers Delight, one of the larger barrens found in the territory claimed by the Susquehannocks, is located on the tableland terrace between Gwynns Falls and the Patapsco River. It was formerly much more extensive than at present. The desolation of the serpentine barrens around Soldiers Delight with its rocky soil and stunted vegetation of cedar and grass is the result of the underlying rock. Indians, who commonly used fire as a method of driving herds of deer, were reported to have burned off great areas of the barrens to improve their hunting grounds (Marye, 1927, p. 109). In the barrens of Soldiers Delight:

Wild game abounded, and in the fall great clouds of wild pigeons made their home there, feeding on the acorns (scrubby oak) and sassafras berries (Davidson, p. 57).

An early account by Edward Boothby dated Gunpowder River, August 19, 1697, summarizes the movements of the northern Indians (Susquehannock) along their hunting trail. [In times of peace, the Indians traveled in what appeared to be extended families consisting of two or three men and their families. Several of these extended families moved to different quarters within the hunting grounds.] "Their time of moving to their hunting quarters was in June from whence they return'd as they went laden with their pelts" (Marye, 1920, p. 116). George Alsop, who lived with the Susquehannocks in the year 1663 reported:

About November, the best hunters draw off to several remote places of the woods, where they know the deer, bear, and elk useth: There they build them several cottages, which they call their winter-quarters, where they remain for the space of three months, until they have killed up a sufficiency of provisions to supply their families within the summer. The men kill the several beasts which they meet with all in the woods and the women are the pack horses to fetch it in upon their backs, flaying and dressing the hyles (as well as the flesh for provisions) to make them fit for trading and which are brought down to the English at several seasons in the year (Reynolds, 1960).

Spelman, an early settler, gives the following account about an unnamed tribe:

In that time when they goe a hunting, ye women goes to a place appoynted before, to build houses for their husbands to lie in at night carrying matts with them to cover their house withall. As the man goes further a hunting the women follows to make house, always carrying their matts with them (Senmes, 1937).

From the above accounts of the early hunting practices of the Susquehannock Indians, an inference can be advanced as to the type of sites which should be found in the project area. [The winter quarters discussed above appear to have been more permanent than the summer quarters which was shifted as the hunt proceeded.] Alsop observed that the Susquehannocks spent their summers in the village and only ventured far from it to subdue any foreign rebellion. The summer hunt was probably the result of the fur trade with the English. The practice of the tribe breaking up in the winter to procure meat and other provisions is common among the Indians. The

hunting camps before contact time were of a seasonal nature, probably in the winter, and consisting of an extended family. Other Indian societies may have had different approaches to the same problem.

#### Historic Period

The invasion by settlers of the backwoods or hill country of Old Baltimore County between the Susquehanna and the Patapsco River began about the year 1699, but was not well under way until a few years later. The construction of Fort Garrison in 1695 and the establishment of other outposts, and roads connecting these outposts, resulted in the establishment of a protective wall against the Indians. Extensive development of the area began around 1740 with the building of the mills at Owings Mills and the surrounding area (Offutt, 1971, p. 19). Within the next fifty years Reisterstown and Pikesville became established along the Reisterstown Road, a major transportation route from Baltimore at that time. In 1797 a charter was granted by the Legislature of Maryland to macadamize the road as far as the Pennsylvania line, a task which proceeded to Westminster by 1818. Taverns, blacksmith shops, and other roadside accommodations developed at convenient mileposts and tollgates. By the late 1800's, an electric railroad system replaced the horsedrawn system already established down the middle of Reisterstown Road. Many of the early historical buildings along the road have been demolished and the adoption of Alternate 3 of the proposed plan would result in the destruction of a majority of the remaining historical landmarks since the earlier buildings tend to be close to the present road.

#### Previous Investigations

The greatest archaeological activity has been confined to the excavations of the Ten-Mile House and the Painter's estate by the Milford Hill Chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. The Chapter has also conducted a survey of historical

sites along Reisterstown Road to Owings Mills. Mr. Thomas Bean, a former president of the former Northwest Chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., reported several nonproductive excavations by that chapter in the Gwynns Falls and Worthington Valley. Betty Pearre has a representative surface collection of materials from the colonial and prehistoric periods found on her property adjacent to Reisterstown Road. Mr. Bruce Chilcoat, a life-long resident of Glyndon, has a surface collection from several areas of the Patapsco River and upper Worthington Valley. The late Mr. Duane Stoneleigh photographed a number of collections by various people in the valley, but these photographs are not available for study at this time.

#### Survey Procedures

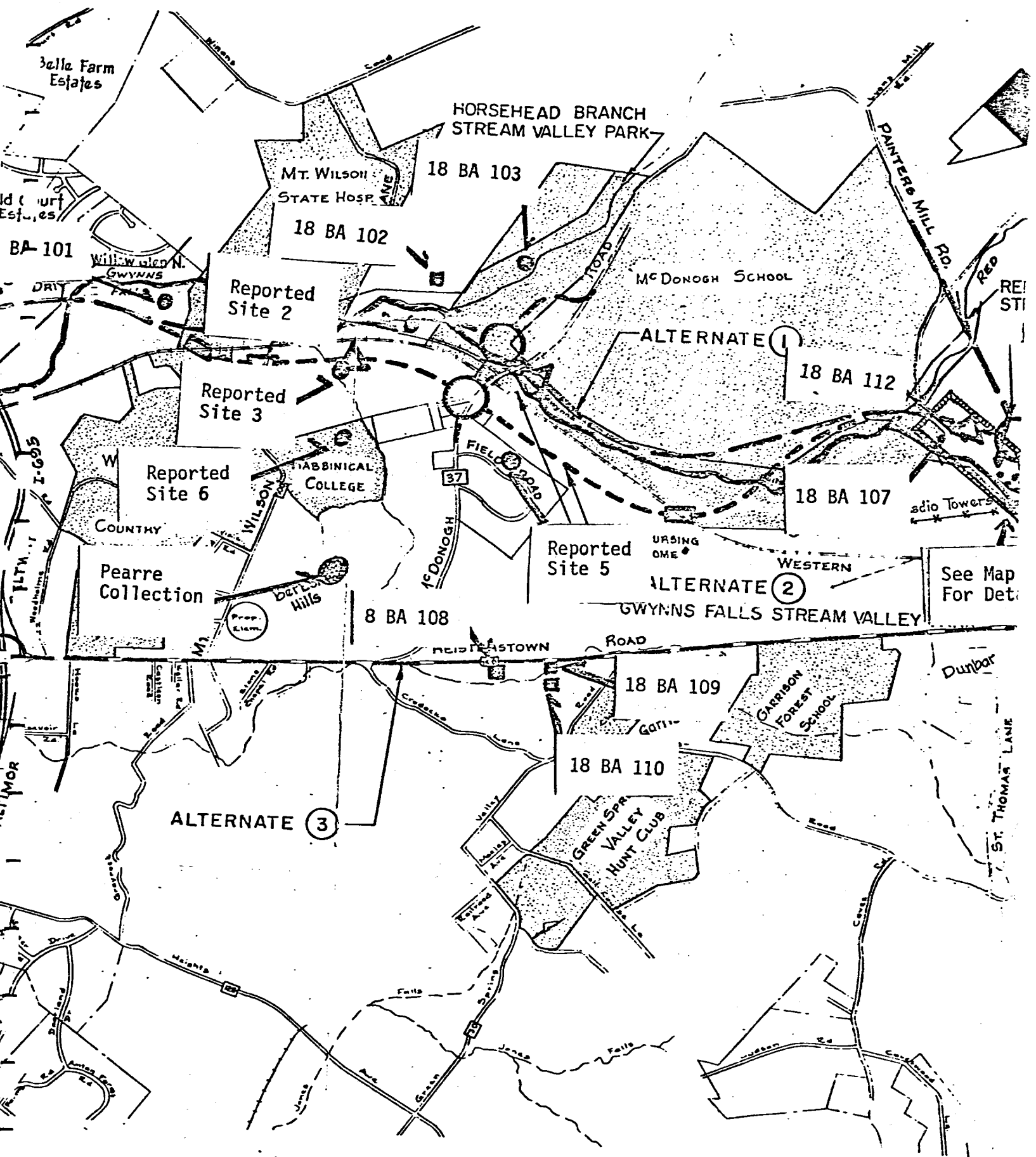
The area directly affected by the construction of the proposed Northwest Transportation Corridor was surface surveyed and all specimens observed were collected. Small circular test pits were sunk in areas with heavy ground cover and in open areas upon the discovery of artifactual materials on the surface. When the test pits were productive, 30-inch test squares were opened. Arbitrary five-inch levels were maintained as a vertical control and specimens placed in different bags for each level. The excavations were located where the surface indications were greatest or, lacking surface indications, on the most likely area for occupation. The locations of the surface specimens were plotted in order to determine the nature and the extent of the occupation. Profiles were drawn of at least one wall of all excavated squares. Historic structures were noted but not measured except for 18 BA 102, although it was located outside the study area. Excessive ground cover in many of the areas which appeared to be favorable for occupation made test pitting frequently necessary.

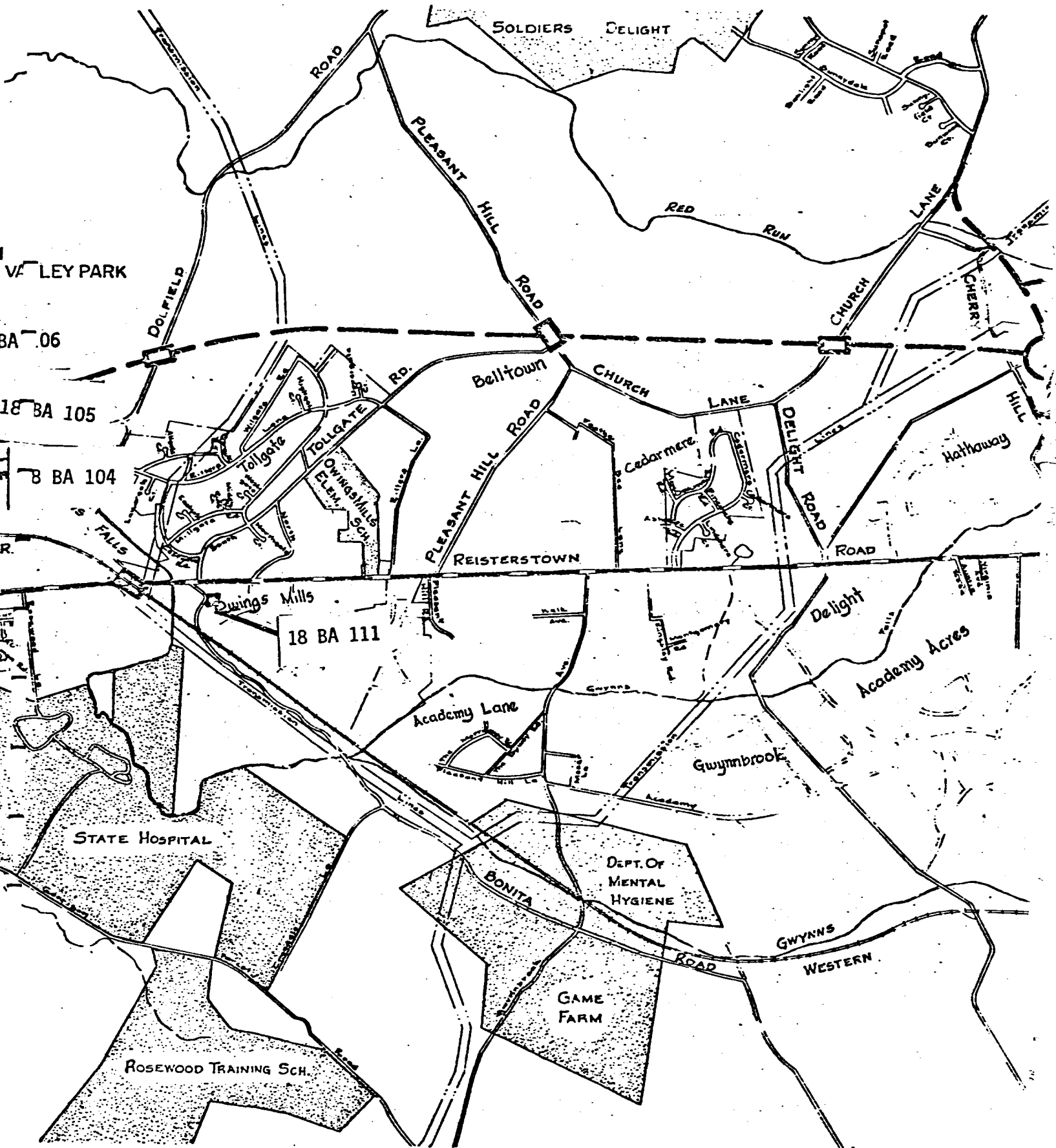
### The Sites

The sites are assigned numbers starting at the southeast end of the transportation corridor and ending at the northwest end. Listed in the above order, each site is described. The location of the sites may be seen on Maps No. 1 and 2. A description of sites which were reported to exist but which were not verified or which were not in the study area is also included. Although the Pearre collection is from just outside the project area, it is elaborated upon to gain an understanding of the archeological record in the area.

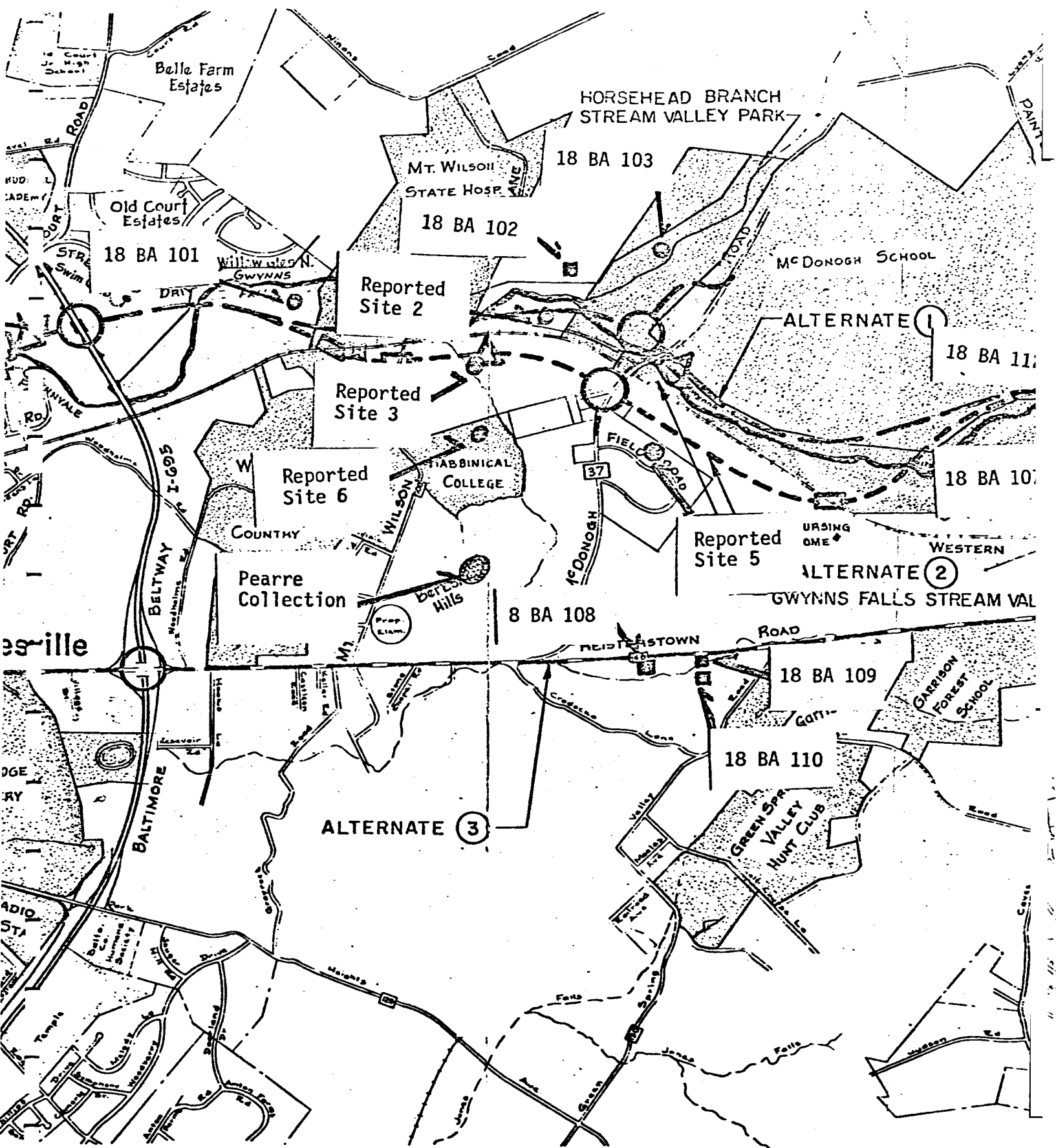
18 PA 100 - This site, on a narrow terrace on the south side of Gwynns Falls, is located north of the abandoned Old Court Road. The site is presently reverting to a forest cover but evidence of historic occupation was found scattered on the surface. The Hopkin's Atlas of 1877 shows the location of an "old mill" and mill race to be in close proximity to the site. The mill race was observed on the west side of the Baltimore Beltway but not on the east side, where the site is located. Three small thirty-inch-square test excavations were opened up along the terrace edge revealing a plow zone approximately 6 inches deep. The yellow schist-saturated subsoil was excavated to a depth of 19 inches below the plow zone (4 inches below the end of historic occupation zone). The artifacts recovered from the various levels did not vary greatly in age. The nails, one plain and one decorated pipe bowl fragment, and a French square bottle, all date to the late 1800's. Two quartz chips came from the upper layers of the excavation. The site was apparently a refuse dump during the middle to late 1800's (for the "old mill?") and possible a temporary camp of aboriginal origins.

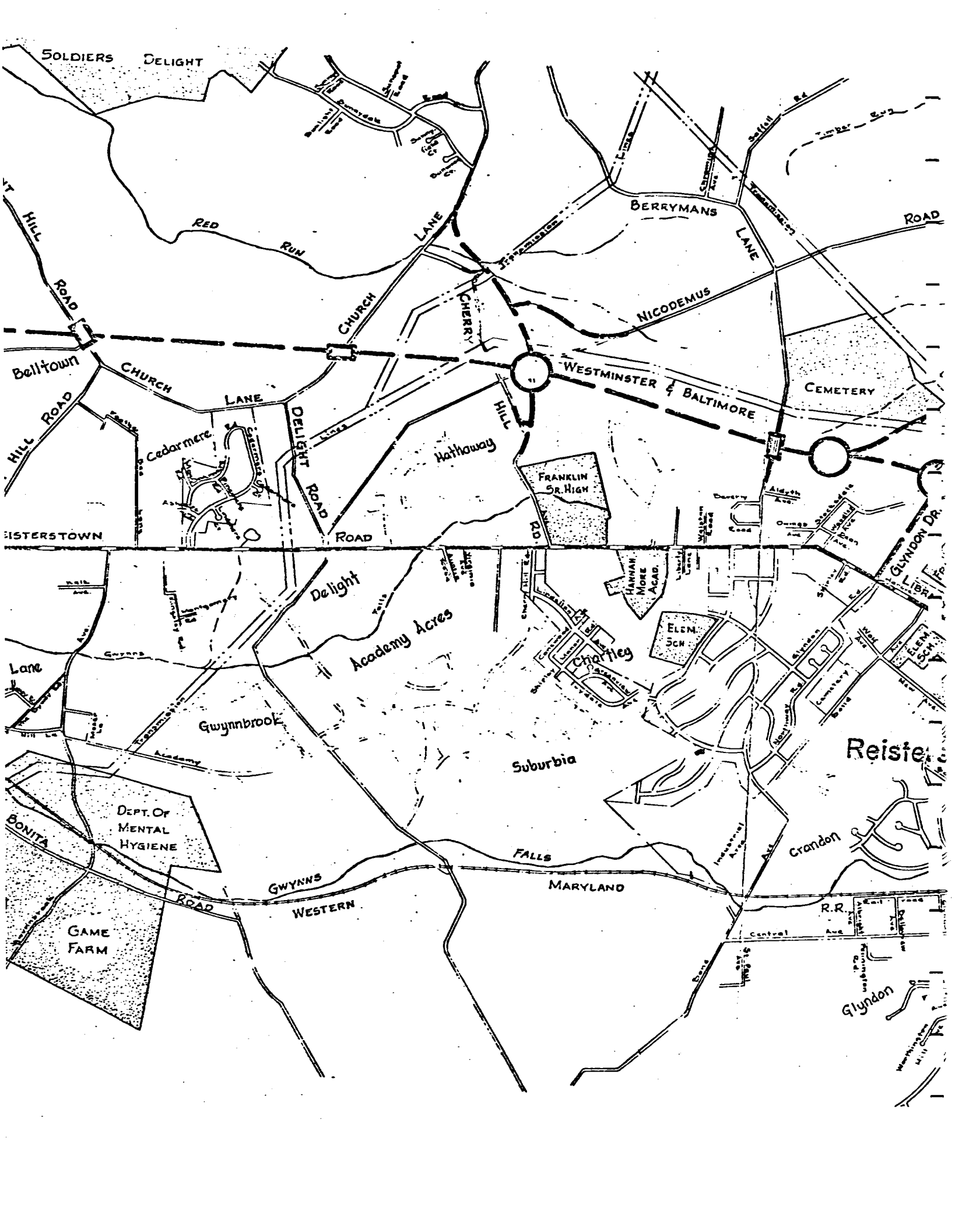
18 PA 101 - On a high terrace protruding into the Gwynns Falls flood plain, one rhyolite and two quartz chips were recovered from one of three shallow excavations.

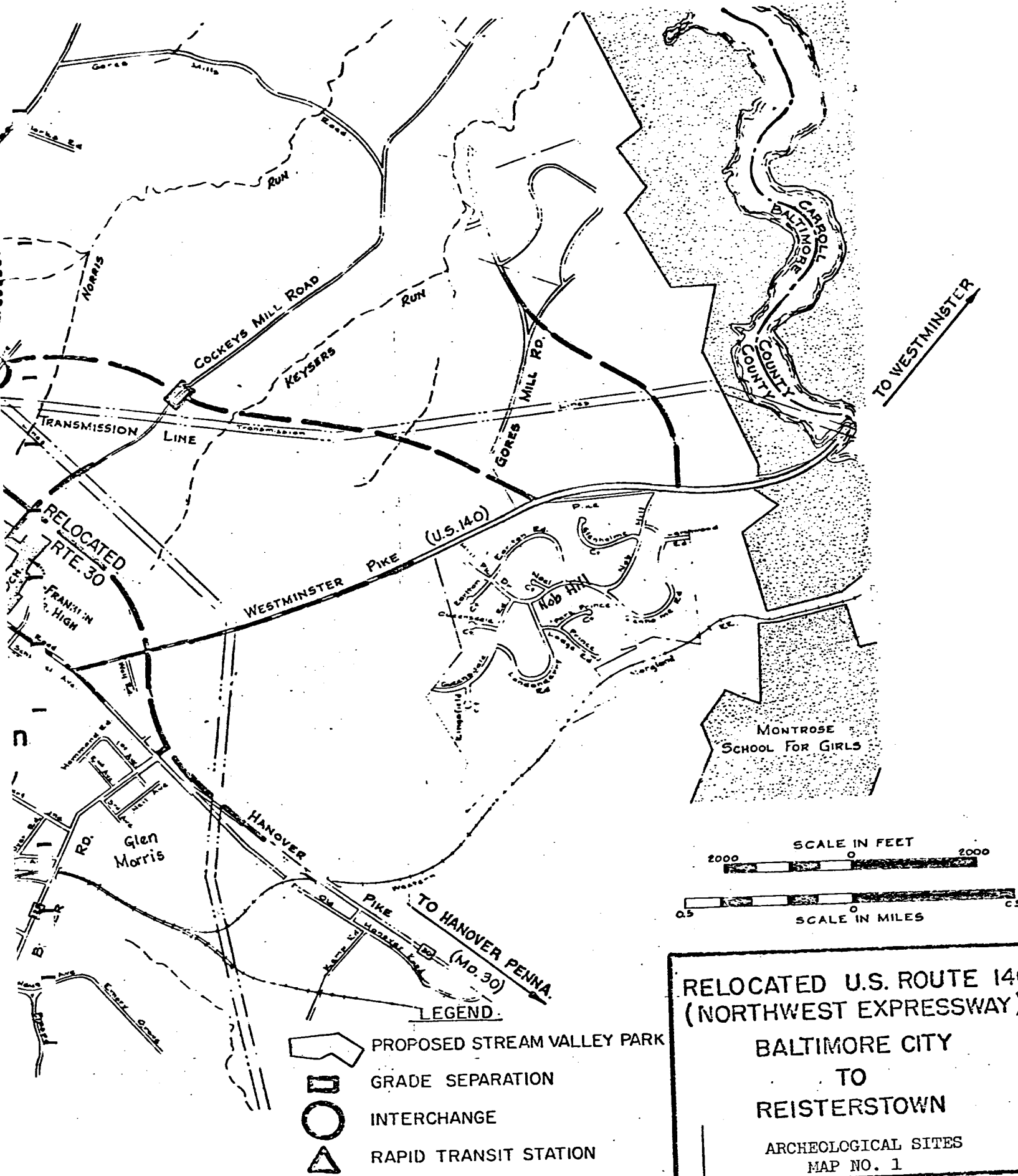












Base map from "Draft Environmental Statement"

The wooded area lacks a plow zone as the humus cover, three inches in depth, rests directly upon an orange-tan silt subsoil which is at least seven inches thick.

18 PA 102 - Situated on the southernmost upper terrace of the Gwynns Falls, this historic site consists of a large three-story structure cut into the bedrock of the valley wall and a house site located on the terrace near the three story structure. A small tributary of the Gwynns Falls flows past the site and over a former dam which appears to have been constructed for a source of power. Mr. Bowen believes that the site, shown on the Hopkins Atlas of 1877 as belonging to A. E. Groff and labeled as "Shiloh," was the lowest of the lower group of mills owned by the Owings brothers.\* The site was pointed out by John Lauback, a local resident, who thought the area was a mill and house site. Limited testing to determine subsurface structures was unsuccessful in interpreting the function or antiquity of the building. The house site was abandoned and burned in the 1930's but the reputed mill was apparently abandoned long before that date. Recovered from the surface and from limited test excavations, artifacts dated to the late 1800's and early 1900's were of residential -- not manufacturing -- related origins. The massiveness of the structure and surrounding terracing of the hillside, coupled with the severe weathering of the stone walls suggest a commercial establishment of considerable age, possibly one of the eight Owings mills as reported by Mr. Bowen.

18 PA 103 - The area to the west of Horsehead Branch is level, swampy lowland which continues to the confluence of that stream with Gwynns Falls. East of Horsehead

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\* Past researchers have attributed three mills to the Owings family: the upper, middle, and lower mills which have been located near Owings Mills on the Gwynns Falls. Mr. Bowen, a life-long resident of the area, reported the location of eight mills (including the three above) which were constructed by the Owings and called the upper, middle, and lower group of mills. The presence of additional mills along the western part of Gwynns Falls above Owings Mills is noted on the Hopkins Atlas of 1877. The exact location of the unreported mills is unknown, but 18 PA 102 may be one of the mills of the lower group as suggested by Mr. Bowen.

Branch, a ridge develops into a sloping terrace leading up to the valley walls. On the highest part of this terrace next to Horsehead Branch is a knoll formed by the down-cutting of the terrace by two gullies. For a distance of 130 feet along the knoll, small rhyolite flakes were found along a bridle path. Two test squares near the area of greatest surface concentration revealed a shallow humus topsoil overlying brown subsoil, containing angular pieces of bedrock. Chippage was recovered to a depth of 10 inches below the present surface. All of the chips were of light gray, smudged-white rhyolite. [The presence of only one type of material implies temporary occupation of the site by one group of aborigines.] Retouching or the final stages of tool manufacture was apparently the primary activity occurring at the site as 87 percent of the chippage is less than one-half inch in length. The site was possibly a resting place or an overnight camp which afforded the occupants time to resharpen their tools.

18 BA 104 - Bound on the east by Gwynns Falls, on the west by a ridge leading to the Reisterstown tablelands and bisected by Painters Mill Road, the wide, level terrace on which this site is located proved to be the most productive area of the survey. The sites 18 BA 104-7, 112, and several random surface finds are located on this terrace (see map No. 2). The northernmost site on the terrace is 18 BA 104 which extends 105 by 50 feet in a cornfield and an undetermined distance into a grass-covered field. A controlled surface collection of materials revealed three areas of concentration, the northern pottery-producing area being the largest. Two test squares 15 feet apart were excavated on the edge of the cornfield in the pottery-producing area. The stratigraphy consisted of a plow zone of brown silty humus soil to a depth of 11 inches. Below this was a compact yellow sterile silt. Three pottery sherds and two rhyolite chips were recovered from the plow zone.

Two pottery groups are present at the site. The first group consists of a finely crushed quartz tempered pottery. With an average thickness of 5 mm, the body sherds are nonfriable, smudged black on two examples, generally brown to tan in color, and have both plain and cord-marked exteriors. They resemble the [Potomac Creek Cord-Marked and Plain pottery types described by Stephenson and Ferguson] (1963, p. 115-119). The second group has an average thickness of 3-4 mm and is tempered with shell or limestone which has since leached out leaving holes in the friable sherds. The interior and exteriors of these sherds are smooth. One fragment of a rim sherd suggests an out-curved rim with cord markings diagonal to the lip. The light brown interior is usually darker than the exterior. This group is similar to the Rappahannock type and of Ware II, Type II from the Elkridge Site (Clark, 1970).

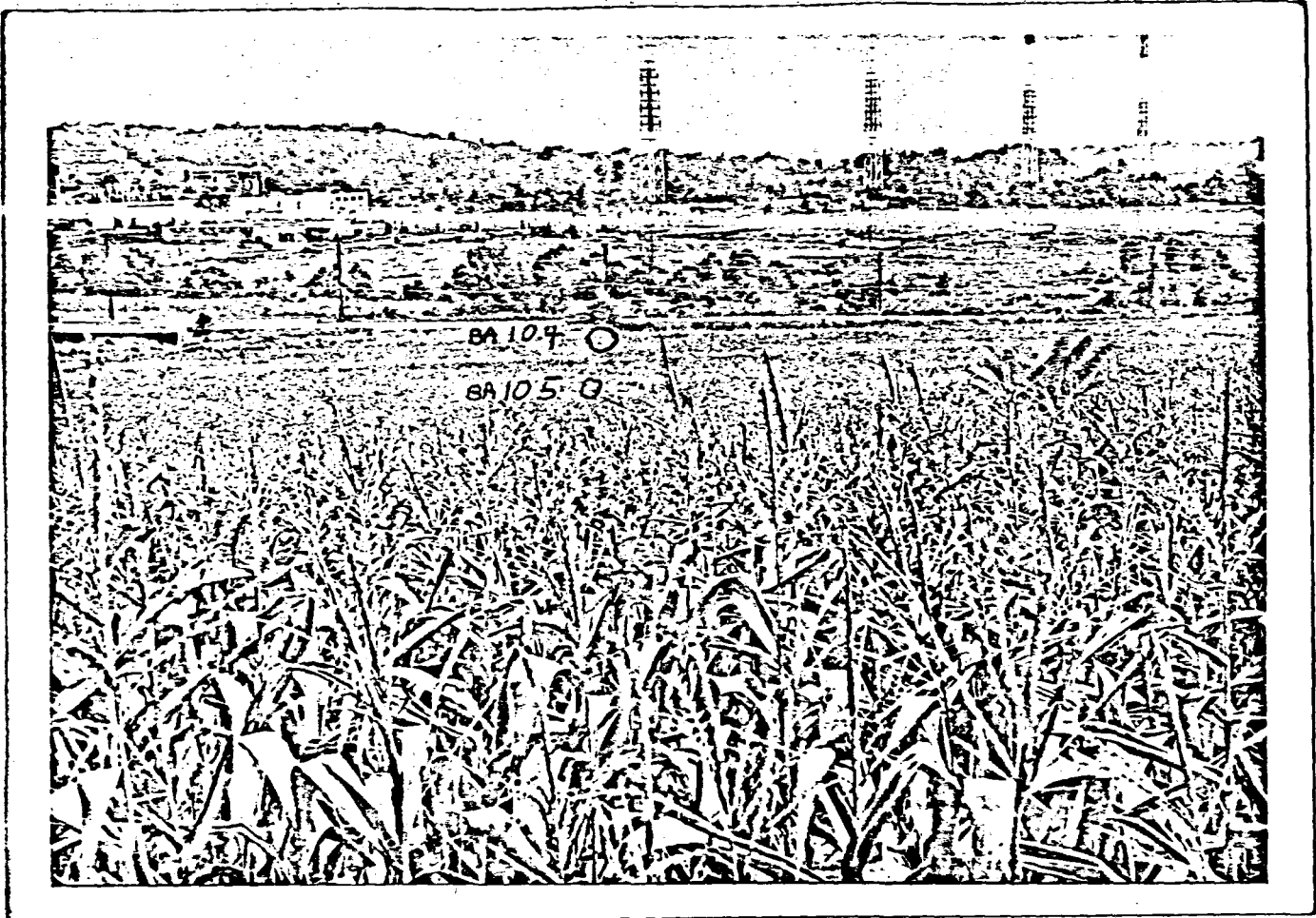
The scraper, knife, and flakes are all of the same type of rhyolite (Plate III, 3, 5). Quartz chippage and a broken quartz blade suggest the use of several lithic materials for tools or the occupation of the site by two different groups, an hypothesis supported by the two different kinds of pottery.

18 BA 105 - The area located 200 feet west of 18 BA 104 produced two rhyolite chips and one cord-marked rim sherd (Plate III, 6) similar to Potomac Creek Cord-Imprinted pottery found at 18 BA 104 and the Accokeek Creek Site (Stephenson and Ferguson, 1963). This site, probably a seasonal camp of the same people who utilized the 18 BA 104 area, represents a single occupation of limited duration.

18 BA 106 - Situated southwest of 18 BA 104 at the base of a ridge protruding into the terrace, this site produced cultural materials from two different groups inhabiting the area for a short period of time. The first group utilized quartz and produced a small point approximately 30 mm in length. [This point would date no earlier than the Late Archaic Period.] The second group utilized a brown flint-like

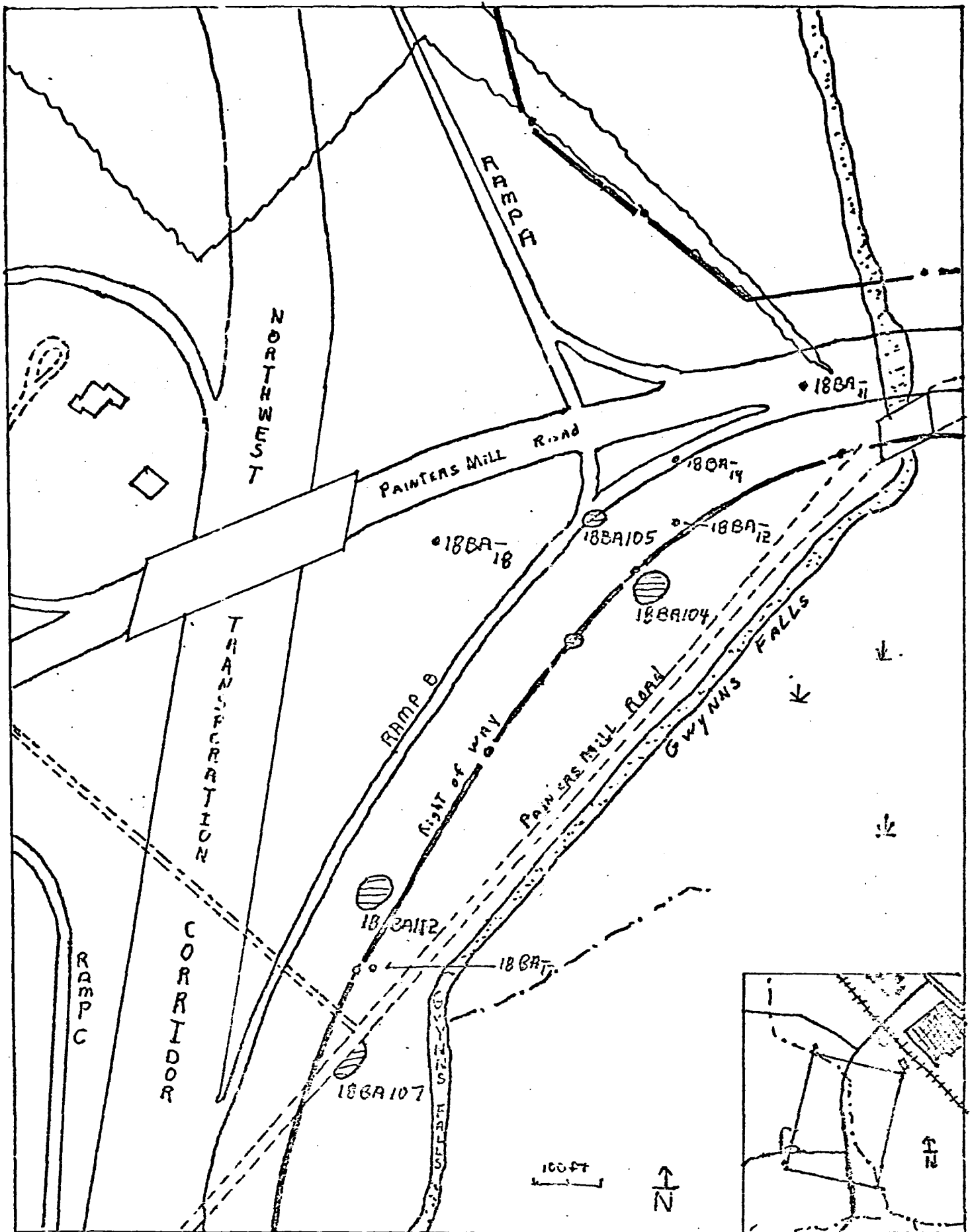
material and produced bladelets from a small core (Plate III, 7). No cultural affiliations could be determined for this second group of apparent hunters.

Plate I



View of Painters Mill Road Area shown on Map 2.

18 PA 102 - To the north of the confluence of Red Run on the western side of Gwynns Falls is located a bulldozed area which produced four rhyolite chips. The four chips of rhyolite had white crystal specks, a material different from that used at the sites formerly discussed. A test trench  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by 5 feet, excavated in the disturbed portion of the site revealed that the yellow, compact silt subsoil was sterile of artifacts and features. The site was possibly a temporary hunting camp.



18 BA 112 - Northwest of 18 BA 107, this site was the most productive of all the sites surveyed. A test trench  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by 5 feet excavated in the northern area of surface concentration revealed the presence of an 11-inch plow zone of dark compact silt over an even harder yellow silt subsoil which was sterile. A controlled surface collection was made on the cornfield. The area around the test pit produced a T-shaped drill of dark gray rhyolite (Plate III, 2) and various size rhyolite chips of the same material. Retouching and the final manufactory stage of tool-making occurred at this area. One piece of brown jasper and several pieces of quartz came from the northern part of the site. The southern part of the site is separated from the northern part by a grass field. This area produced larger rhyolite flakes and the distal portion of a point made of the dark gray rhyolite. Two crystal quartz flakes were recovered along with a secondary flake of gray flint. A cord impressed, interior scored, grit tempered, 7 mm thick, reddish colored sherd was found near the quartz crystal chip (Middle Woodland Period). This site was apparently utilized by several cultures for limited periods of time, probably encompassing the Woodland Period. Manufacture of tools from previously prepared blanks of rhyolite apparently occurred at the site.

18 BA 103 - Blacksmith and Harness Shop: Shown on Hopkins Atlas of 1877 but not Taylor's Map of 1857, this site is located across from the present Ten Mile House Shopping Center, the location of the destroyed Ten Mile House. The one-story, two-room structure of native stone still contains the hearth used for smithing but the roof is in a state of partial collapse. Local tradition states that the nails used to build the Ten Mile House were made at the site. Reynolds Worpel, who conducted historical and archeological research on the Ten Mile House before it was destroyed, states that the Ten Mile House was built in 1787. If the blacksmith shop was built before 1787, Taylor's Map of 1857 and, according to Claire Richardson, Sidney's Map of 1850 fail to show it. Additional research is needed to determine the age of what may be one of the earliest and last-remaining blacksmith shops on Reisterstown Road.

18 BA 109 - Located 15 feet north of Reisterstown Road, this two-story stone structure appears near the number "230" on the Atlas of 1877, but it does not appear on Taylor's Map of 1857 or Sidney's Map of 1850 (Richardson, personal correspondence). A date could not be determined as all the windows and doors of the house were blocked shut, preventing access to the interior.

18 BA 110 - Located 100 feet northeast of 18 BA 109, this two story, L-shaped stone house has a basement and two fireplaces which are similar in style to the fireplaces of the Ten Mile House (Horpel, personal correspondence). Hand-shaped logs support the floors which were damaged by a recent fire. Additions to the house were made after the initial construction.

18 BA 111 - The Groff Mill or Owings Mill is located several hundred feet east of Reisterstown Road on a hill overlooking Gwynns Falls. According to Mr. Groff, whose father acquired the property in 1843, the mill was built in 1765. The mill was erected in the 1740's according to Offutt (1971, p. 20). The three-story brick structure is presently used as a warehouse surrounded by a parking lot which limits archeological investigations. The walls of the mill are unstable and may fall unless repaired. The site is the lowest of the group of mills according to Mr. Bowen (see footnote on page 11).

#### Random Finds

18 BA/5 - A rhyolite flake, exhibiting indications of marginal retouch on two edges, was found in a field west of Mt. Wilson Lane, on a rise overlooking a small stream which flows beneath the road.

18 BA/6 - From the same cornfield as BA 5, this quartz flake was found on a level terrace formed by the downcutting of a small stream which flows into Gwynns Falls.

18 BA/7 - A side-notched rhyolite point 22 mm in length, 20 mm in distal width, and 5 mm in maximum thickness was found east of McDonogh Road and north of the Western Maryland Railroad on a level valley formed by the down-cutting of a small stream which flows into the Gwynns Falls (Plate III, 4). The point is of the general side-notched tradition represented by such types as Holland's (1955) Type M-side-notched, Kent's (1970) Type SM1 or G, and Ritchie's (1971) Brewerton side-notched. Ritchie dates this point type from 3000 B.C. to A.D. (1971, p. 72). The point is made of the same dark gray rhyolite found at 18 BA 103 located directly across Gwynns Falls from 18 BA 7.

18 BA/8 - Found in the same field but across the stream from 18 BA 7, this piece of historic brown crockery is from the late 19th or early 20th century.

18 BA/9 - A plain knollin pipe bowl section was recovered from the bulldozed area to the south of Gwynns Falls and west of McDonogh Road. The size of the specimen prevented accurate dating, but it is of the historic period.

18 BA/10 - The spring house next to Betty Pearre's property and Reisterstown Road was surrounded by historic artifacts of the 1900's. Historic artifacts collected by Miss Pearre from the surrounding fields were discarded in this area by Miss Pearre.

18 BA/11 - Located at the northeast corner of the field near 18 BA 104, one quartz and one rhyolite chip were found in a heavily silted area at the base of the field. The rhyolite chip was of primary manufacture.

18 BA/12 - Four large quartz chips apparently struck from a water-worn cobble were found approximately 300 feet north of 18 BA 104.

18 BA/13 - One medium-size quartz chip was the only artifact found in the corn fields parallel to Red Run.

18 BA/14 - The north branch of Morris Run which passes by Franklin Junior High School appeared to be suitable for occupation, but a heavy forest cover resulted in the

recovery of only one rhyolite half section of the middle of a point or knife. A test pit where the section was found did not reveal any additional artifacts.

18 BA/15 - On the northernmost branch of Morris Run and north of Cockeys Mill Road, two rhyolite chips were found on the edge of a cornfield. The gray, white crystal-included rhyolite is of the same type of material as that found at 18 BA 107.

18 BA/17 - Three artifacts were found 110 feet east of 18 BA 112 on the edge of the cornfield. A red quartzite point found there, measured 65 mm in length, 21 mm in width, and 12 mm in thickness (Plate III, 1). The point is in perfect agreement with attributes listed by Stephenson for his Clagett Point Type (1963, p. 143). Stephenson assigns the point to the Late Archaic Period. A white quartz chip and a larger flake of spotted rhyolite chip was also recovered near the point.

18 BA/18 - Located due west of 18 BA 105 on the top knoll protruding into the flood plain, this white crystal rhyolite chip was the only chip from the hillside area of the field and exhibits a hinge fracture.

18 BA/19 - Located north of 18 BA 105 and at about the same elevation, this area produced three chips of dissimilar rhyolite. The site is near the dried-up bed of the small stream which may have once flowed through the terrace past 18 BA 104 and 18 BA 105.

18 BA/20 - A small rhyolite flake was found at the head of the small stream near which 18 BA 7 and 18 BA 8 were found.

Table 1

## Artifacts from Prehistoric Sites

	Chippage						Projectiles			Knives		Misc.		Pottery						
Site Number	Rhyolite			Quartz			Misc.			Glazett Type	Side-Notched	Broken Blade	Stemmed	Ovate	T-Base Drill	Flake Scraper	Hammerstone	Late Woodland	Middle Woodland	TOTAL
	Maximum Length						Flint	Jasper	Flint Core											
	0 - 1/2"	1/2 - 1"	1 - 1 1/2"	0 - 1/2"	1/2 - 1"	1 - 1 1/2"														
183A	0 - 1/2"	1/2 - 1"	1 - 1 1/2"	0 - 1/2"	1/2 - 1"	1 - 1 1/2"	Flint	Jasper	Flint Core											
100				1	1															2
101		1			2															3
103	13	5	1																	19
104	1	5		3	2	3					1	1	1			1		8		26
105		2																1		3
106				2			1		1		1									5
107	1	2	1																	4
112	9	12	1	2	2	1	2	1			1				1		1		1	37
Random Find																				
183A/																				
5																	1			1
6								1												1
7											1									1
11			1	1																2
12					2	2														4
13					1															1
14				1																1
15	1	1																		2
17			1		1					1										3
18		1																		1
19		2	1																	3
20		1																		1
TOTAL	25	32	9	10	11	7	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	120

### Reported Sites

On several occasions, local residents have reported indications of aboriginal occupation in the areas affected by the transportation corridor. Site numbers were not assigned to these sites because the exact locations are unknown or because they proved to be nonproductive when investigated.

Site 1: A collection of projectile points donated to Charles Hazard by children from Sudbrook Park were claimed to have been found in that community. A Dr. Carroll is reported to have a collection of points from the Sudbrook Park area. A place called Indian Hill, on the southeastern part of Pikesville, was reported so-named because Indian weapons were found there (Davidson, 1967), but its location has not been determined.

Site 2: John Lauback is said to have found a medium size, rose quartz, triangular arrow while cultivating a rose garden in his yard. Seven small test pits excavated in the Lauback's pasture were unproductive. The area is south of McDonogh Road and west of the Western Maryland Railroad.

Site 3: The crest of a ridge overlooking a small stream cutting through the middle of the Cooks' property is the reported location of two projectile points from the Pearre collection. The area in question was surface surveyed but a heavy ground cover of last year's cornstalks prevented an adequate examination.

Site 4: A large collection of projectile points and other lithic materials was made by Herb Mitten from the lower part of the McDonogh School property. The exact location of the site is unknown. A survey of the lower terraces on the property did not reveal any sites. The method of survey was shallow test pitting of the pastured land. The Mitten collection, stored in the Lower School Library at McDonogh School, was examined and found to be mixed with projectile points from other sites in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. The artifacts were unmarked and fieldnotes were absent.

Site 5: Where Lyons estate is presently located, off of McDonogh Road, once was an Indian site according to Miss Pearre who reported that Herb Mitten, a former teacher at McDonogh, had collected artifacts from a field on what is now the southwest end of the estate. This collection, as well as that from site 4 above, may be represented by two of the five display cases at the Lower School Library of McDonogh School. The perfect projectile points in the two cases resemble some types commonly found in Maryland. Of particular interest are the Kirk side and corner notched points displayed.

Site 6: Forty years ago a burial and axe were reported to have been uncovered when a flower bed was being prepared at the present site of the Ner Israel Institute. according to Miss Pearre.

Pearre Collection: A representative surface collection of historic and prehistoric artifacts from the fields surrounding the Pearre home (See Plate II). The artifacts were scattered about the fields without any apparent order or concentration. Uncovered from the uplands where erosion and the general slow process of soil build-up has resulted in the exposure of early projectile point types, the Pearre collection gives a representative sample of what cultures utilized the resources of Gwynns Falls Valley. See Tables 2 and 3 for summary.

#### Recommendations for Further Work

Located in the middle segment of the Gwynns Falls valley near or on the right of way of Alternates 1 and 2, the prehistoric sites can be divided into two groups. The first group consists of sites which have been destroyed, reported but not located, or where tests indicate that further work would not likely be productive. These sites are: 18 BA 101, 103, 107, and reported Site 2 which was tested and found to be unproductive, and reported Site 5 which has been destroyed.

[The second and most important group includes 18 BA 104, 105, 106, 112 which are all located off of Painters Mill Road (Map 2). Extensive excavation at these sites would produce the greatest amount of information as they are the best representatives of cultures utilizing the valley from Late Archaic to Late Woodland time.] Careful studies of these sites could provide greater insight into the subsistence activities and ecological adaptations of the earlier inhabitants of the coastal and piedmont regions of Maryland.

If Alternate 1 is accepted, steps should be taken to insure that 18 BA 102, a possible early mill, is not disturbed by the construction activities. The archeological value of 18 BA 100 was determined by testing to be negligible.

The historical sites discussed in this report comprise a small sample of the total population of the historic sites along the Reisterstown Road. The primary purpose of this study has been to locate and evaluate archeological sites which have not been previously recorded. The majority of the historic structures still standing along Reisterstown Road are occupied and unavailable for detailed archeological investigations. The archeological potential of razed historical buildings has never been assessed in this area. If Alternate 3 is adopted, a detailed historical study of Reisterstown Road should be undertaken. The fieldnotes from this study contain the names of local residents who would greatly aid in a historical study of the area.

### Summary and Conclusions

The writer, under contract with the Division of Archeology of the Maryland Geological Survey, in cooperation with the Maryland Department of Transportation, conducted an archeological survey of the proposed Northwest Transportation Corridor during the summer of 1973. Twelve sites were located and brief test excavations were conducted at seven of them. Additional information in the form of random finds and reported sites is also recorded.

Before initiation of the survey, archeological knowledge of the Gwynns Falls River valley and the Reisterstown tablelands consisted of preliminary surveys and excavations of historic sites and a few surface collections of prehistoric materials. As a result of the survey, the gap of knowledge concerning the pre-history of the area has been partially filled and additional investigations of a few of the sites located would greatly enhance our understanding of the area.

There is no information to show that the area was inhabited during Paleo-Indian times. The grass-covered barrens of the area would have been attractive to the migratory game these early hunters sought, but the remains of their industry have not come to light.

The first conclusive evidence of man in the Gwynns Falls valley comes from the tablelands along the valley edge. Two Le Croy Bifurcated base points found in the Pearre collection can be dated at about 6000 B.C. on the basis of a radiocarbon date of 6300 B.C. plus-or minus 120 years for the strata containing this type at the [St. Albans Site in West Virginia] (Droyles, 1971, p. 68). One Eva I type point from the same collection dates to about 5000 B.C. on the basis of a carbon-14 date of 5200 B.C. associated with a similar type point at the Eva Site in Tennessee (Lewis, 1961, p. 37). The Eva component at that site depended on hunting the large herds of deer which existed during the time of the Ante-thermal Period. The area around

Gwynns Falls may have had a greater quantity of grasslands than at present as the climate was hotter and dryer during that time period. [The Early Archaic cultures, who followed a nomadic lifeway, would have found the area full of game.] The absence of Early and Middle Archaic artifacts from the low-lying flood plain can be attributed to the accumulation of silt deposits over the earlier remains. As all of the test excavations were shallow due to the compactness of the silt subsoil and the lack of time, many of these earlier, undetected occupations may be buried beneath several feet of flood plain deposit.

Evidence of the next oldest occupation, from the Pearre collection, is an Otter Creek-like point which is identical to a point found at the UMBC Site in a Middle Archaic context (Clark, Miller, 1973). Ritchie assigns a radiocarbon date of 4610 B.C. plus or minus 100 years for a related site in New York. Several Big Sandy points were found in the Pearre collection. The area was probably a popular hunting ground from the earliest occupations to the time of the colonists.

The Late Archaic Period starting from 3000 B.C. and including what has been termed the Transitional Period (to 1000 B.C.) is well represented by the Pearre collection and the random finds of 18 BA 7 and 17. The presence of Archaic material in the valley area for the first time may be more the result of depth of deposit than of any type of subsistence adaptation during that time period. Steatite bowls or soap-stone tempered pottery was not found during the survey but point types of the Early Woodland Period are represented in the Pearre collection. Several of the sites in the valley could be related to the Early Woodland Period but a lack of sufficient data prevents an accurate assessment of these sites.

Middle Woodland occupations of the area are documented by finds from the Pearre collection and from 18 BA 112. The sites of this time period were still of the same, small size hunting camp type as in the Early Woodland Period.

Triangular points and Potomac Creek Cord-Marked pottery were the major artifacts from the Late Woodland Period. The ethnographic data reviewed earlier in the report stated that the area in Late Woodland-contact times was claimed by various northern tribes as their hunting territory. The size of the hunting parties was shown to be that of an extended family and of a seasonal nature not lasting more than three months in the summer or winter. [The winter residence was permanent, while the summer residence shifted with the hunt.] The Late Woodland sites located during the survey, 18 BA 104 and 105, seem to suggest the repeated seasonal occupation of the same general area, for a short period of time, by the same people.

Indian presence in the area continued far after the settlement of the coastal plain region by the English and ended with the establishment of forts in the Piedmont Regions. As noted previously, the establishment of English occupation in the Piedmont area began around the early 1700's. This early occupation is indicated by the first pipe stem dates from the Pearre collection (Table 3).

The first inhabitants of the area consisted of small bands of nomadic hunters and gatherers exploiting the deer herds as the major subsistence base. Throughout later periods of the Archaic, adaptation to the forest ecology led to the development of the seasonal round. During the Woodland Period the seasonal round was carried on by small family groups which separated from the larger body or tribe during certain seasons of the year. The main activity of the seasonal round or primary forest efficiency represented at the sites in the project area is that of hunting.

Table 2: Projectile Point Analysis of the Pearre Collection, Baltimore County, Md.

Type Name	Quan.	Matl.	D	S	I	Plate II	Author, date, page	Carbon-14	Period
Kirk Corner Notched	2	Rhyl	x	x		3: 2,3 "	Coe, 1964: 70,71 Proyles, 1971, 64-5	- 6900BC+320	Early Archaic " "
LeCroy Bifurcated Base	2	Qrtz		x	x	2b: 5 2b: 6	Proyles, 1971, 68-9 Clark, Miller, 1973	6300BC+120 Level 5	" " " "
Eva I	1	Qrtz			x	2a: 7	Lewis, 1961, 37	5200BC	" "
Otter Creek	1	Qtzt		x	x	3: 5	Ritchie, 1971, 40,94 Clark, Miller, 1973	4610EC+100 Level 3	Middle Archaic " "
Big Sandy	3	Qrtz Rhyl		x		3: 6	Lewis, 1961, 37	3325BC+300	" "
Otter Creek	4	Rhyl		x		2b: 8	Ritchie, 1971, 40,94	(3000BC -	Late Archaic
Brewerton Side Notched		Qrtz		x		3: 1,7	" " 16,72	A.D.)	" "
Rossville	3	Rhyl		x		1: 1	Stephenson, 1963, 145	-	" "
Koens-Crispin				x		1: 2	Kraft, 1970, 55	1720BC+120	" "
Perkiomen Broad	1	Rhyl		x		2: 3	Kraft, 1970, 60-1	1640BC+100	" "
Elongated Orient Fishtail	2	Rhyl	x	x		2: 4	Kraft, 1970, 66-7	1220BC+120	" "
Brewerton Corner Notched	2	Qrtz		x		2a: 5,6	Ritchie, 1971, 67	-	Early Woodland
Vernon	2	Qrtz		x		2a: 8 3: 8	Stephenson, 1963, 182	-	" "
Calvert	2	Qrtz		x	x	2b: 9 3: 9	Stephenson, 1963, 182	-	" "
Steubenville Lanceolate	1	Rhyl		x		-	Stephenson, 1963, 141	-	Middle Woodland
Type C	3	Qrtz		x		1: 8	Holland, 1955, 180	-	" "
Yadkin				x		1: 7	Coe, 1964, 47	-	" "
Type B	5	Qrtz		x	x	1: 4,5,6	Holland, 1955, 180	-	Late Woodland
Potomic				x			Stephenson, 1963, 145	-	" "
Caraway	1	Chrt		x		1: 3	Coe, 1964, 49	-	" "

Interpretation of Abbreviations: 1. Material  
a. Rhyl = Rhyolite  
b. Qrtz = Quartz  
c. Qtzt = Quartzite  
d. Chrt = Chert

2. Degree of similarity  
a. D = Dissimilar  
b. S = Similar  
c. I = Identical

3. Plate II  
a. 3: = 3rd row  
b. 1 2 = 2nd artifact in that row

Table 3

## Bore Diameter of Clay Pipes From the Pearre Collection

Bore Size	Approximate Age	Quantity
9/64"	1590-1620	0
8/64"	1620-1650	0
7/64"	1650-1680	0
6/64"	1680-1720	23 stem fragments 1 bowl fragment
5/64"	1720-1750	50 stem fragments 1 TD with flat bottom spur
4/64"	1750-1800	13 stem fragments
Detachable Stem	1840-1900	part of stoneware bowl-grey glaze ornamental

8 undatable pipe bowl fragments

Measurements by Tony Mille & Cindy Shank (Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.) From Harrington, 1954.

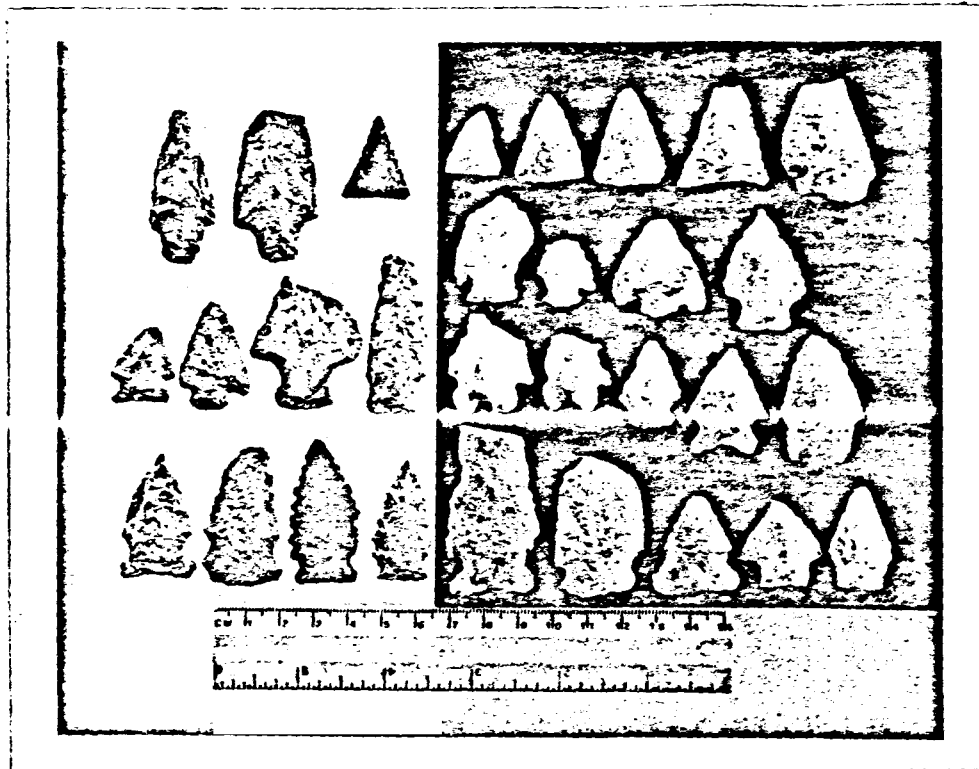
Table 4

## Location of Sites With Respect to the Project Area

Site	Alternate 1	Alternate 2	Alternate 3	Within right of way	Outside right of way
100	X			X	
101	X				X
102	X				X
103	X				X
104	X				X
105	X			X	
106	X			X	
107	X				X
108			X	X	
109			X	X	
110			X		X
111			X		X
112	X			X	

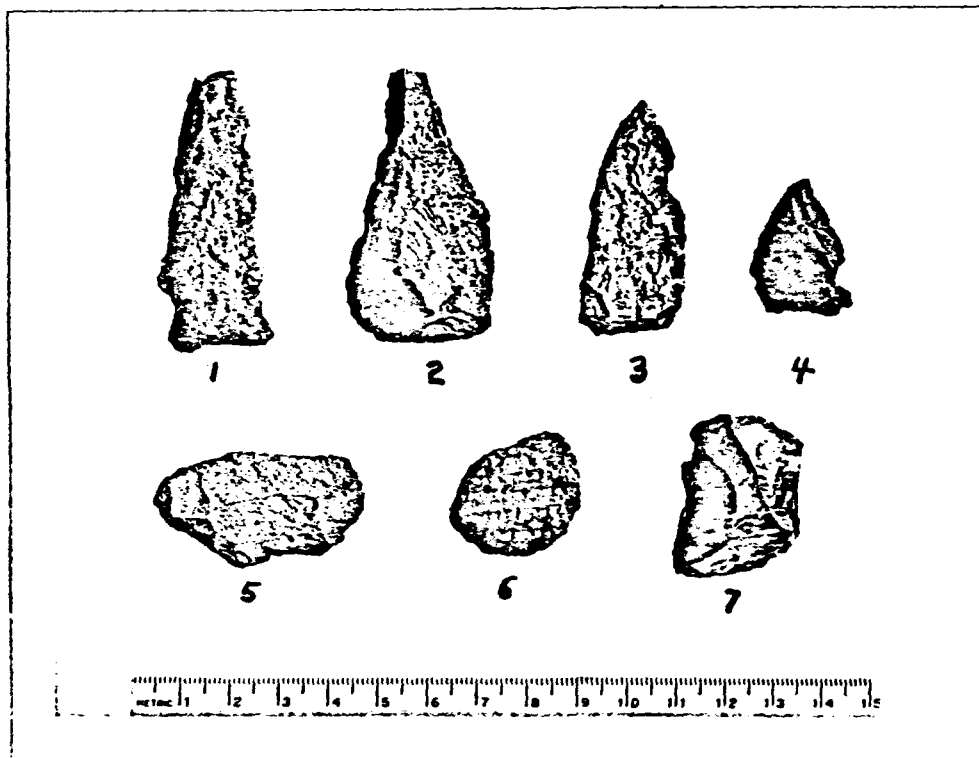
Note: Alternate 1 represents the entire length of the highway except for the section called Alternate 2.

Plate II



Representative points of established types from the Pearre Collection.

Plate III



Artifacts from various sites affected by the Alternate Routes.

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